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Rhamphomyia (Diptera: Empididae) from the State Museum of Natural History, Stuttgart, with Descriptions of New Species

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With 7 figures

Summary

All specimens of the genus *Rhamphomyia* deposited in State Museum of Natural History, Stuttgart (SMNS) are revised. Four species are described as new: *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *erecta* sp. n. and *R. (s. str.) kreischi* sp. n. from Austria, *R. (s. str.) lindneri* sp. n. from Germany and Austria, and *R. (s. str.) wagneri* sp. n. from Croatia. *R. (s. str.) nigromaculata* von Roser, 1840 is redescribed and a lectotype is designated here. Faunistic data are given for all species. Several species are first records from France (*R. nigromaculata*), Germany (*R. armimana*, *R. aucta*, *R. brevipila*, *R. crassimana*, *R. crinita*, *R. sanctimauroitii*, *R. aethiops*, *R. micropyga*, *R. bistriata*, *R. caliginosa*, *R. heterochroma*), Austria (*R. spinosipes*, *R. obscuripennis*, *R. tumiditarsis*), and Italy (*R. flaviventris*).

Key words: Diptera, Empididae, *Rhamphomyia*, Europe, taxonomy, new species, faunistics.

Zusammenfassung

Das gesamte Material der Gattung *Rhamphomyia* aus dem Staatlichen Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart wird revidiert. Vier neue Arten werden beschrieben: *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *erecta* sp. n. und *R. (s. str.) kreischi* sp. n. aus Österreich, *R. (s. str.) lindneri* sp. n. aus Deutschland und Österreich und *R. (s. str.) wagneri* sp. n. aus Kroatien. Für *R. (s. str.) nigromaculata* von Roser, 1840 wird eine neue Beschreibung angefertigt und ein Lectotypus designiert. Für alle Arten werden die faunistischen Daten angegeben. Einige Arten werden zum ersten Mal für Frankreich (*R. nigromaculata*), Deutschland (*R. armimana*, *R. aucta*, *R. brevipila*, *R. crassimana*, *R. crinita*, *R. sanctimauroitii*, *R. aethiops*, *R. micropyga*, *R. bistriata*, *R. caliginosa*, *R. heterochroma*), Österreich (*R. spinosipes*, *R. obscuripennis*, *R. tumiditarsis*) und Italien (*R. flaviventris*) nachgewiesen.

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1. Introduction

The genus *Rhamphomyia* is one of the largest genera of Diptera. From about 900 species I have ever seen, some two-fifths remain still undescribed (BARTÁK 1997). It is insufficiently known even in Europe. Especially precise faunistic data are scarce in spite of the richness of species. Details about morphology, systematics, biology and biogeography have been given by BARTÁK (1982). Both adults and larvae are important predators of other invertebrates and often occur in large numbers, therefore they are a biological regulating factor of high significance in ecosystems. They are particularly abundant in mountains, and may even be the dominant taxon of Diptera above 2500 m altitude (BARTÁK, BEUK & MERZ 1997).

Due to the courtesy of Dr. HANS-PETER TSCHORSNIG I had the possibility to study one of the largest Diptera collections in Europe deposited in State Museum of Natural History, Stuttgart. I determined all material of the genus *Rhamphomyia* to species (except a few single females) resulting in 103 species. One species new to science is treated elsewhere (BARTÁK, in press a), four species are described here as new (*Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *erecta* sp. n. and *R. (s. str.) kreischi* sp. n. from Austria, *R. (s. str.) lindneri* sp. n. from Germany and Austria and *R. (s. str.) wagneri* sp. n. from Croatia. Three species are not recognized, but highly probable they represent undescribed species, too, one species (*Rhamphomyia coracina*) is represented by only one specimen without locality data. Special attention was paid to type specimens: holotypes of *R. (s. str.) nevadensis* Lindner, 1962 and *R. (s. str.) longirostris* Lindner, 1972 were identified as well as paralectotypes of *R. (s. str.) montana* Oldenberg, 1915 and *R. (s. str.) hirtimana* Oldenberg, 1922 and syntypes of *R. (Pararhamphomyia) dentata* Oldenberg, 1910, *R. (Megacyttarus) anomala* Oldenberg, 1915, and *R. (Aclonempis) nox* Oldenberg, 1917. *R. (s. str.) nigromaculata* von Roser, 1840 is redescribed and a lectotype is designated here. Faunistic data are given for all species, the arrangement of which follows CHVÁLA & WAGNER (1989). Distribution data to recognize species first recorded from the particular area have been taken from the following sources: CHVÁLA & WAGNER (1989), BARTÁK, BEUK & MERZ (1997), MENZEL & BÄHRMANN (1993), WAGNER (1995), FRANZ (1989).

2. Descriptions and redescriptions

2.1. *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *erecta* sp. n. (Figs. 1, 2)

Holotype ♂: Austria, "Villach Alp, Kärnten, 10. VII. 1941", LINDNER leg., deposited in State Museum of Natural History, Stuttgart.

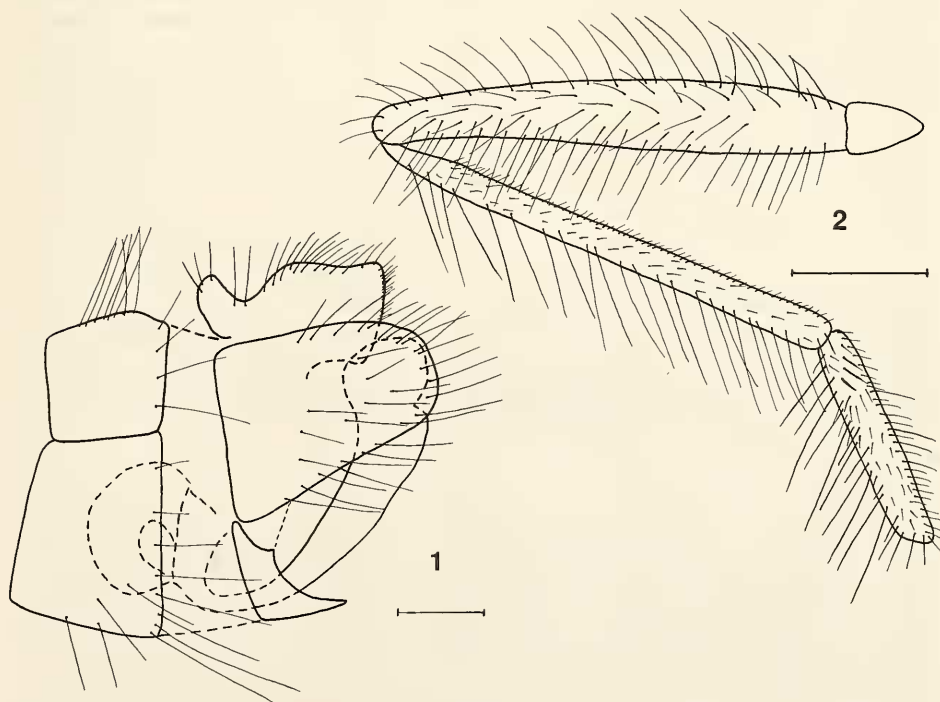
Derivatio nominis: The name of this species is derived from a group of erected bristles on the 8th abdominal tergum.

Differential diagnosis: *R. erecta*, with hairy face, is similar to *R. morio*, however, the presence of a "brush" of erected bristles on 8th tergite is a unique character of this new species within all palaeartic species of the *R. albosegmentata* group. The combination of brown abdomen and long bristles covering dorsally the first fore tarsomere is very rare in species of the *R. albosegmentata* group. According to this character, *R. lindneri* sp. n. is probably the nearest relative of *R. erecta* sp. n.; see also discussion under chapter 2.3.

Description:

Male. – Head blackish brown, pruinose except lustrous genae, completely black haired and bristled. Eyes meet on frons, ommatidia in lower third of eye smaller than the upper ones. Frons bare. Ocellar bristles black, half as long as the distance between lower ocellus and base of antennae, accompanied with two long additional hairs. Face broadly widening below, with two small hairs on sides. Occiput fairly densely covered with long hairs. Antennae black, both basal segments with long bristles. Characteristics of flagellomere cannot be given because it is missing in the only specimen. Labrum brown, lustrous, as long as head is high. Palpi brown, long, densely covered with long bristles.

Thorax brownish black, pruinose, without stripes. All bristles and hairs on thorax and legs are black. Proepisternum with numerous hairs, propleura with some 10 hairs, prosternum bare. About 24 biserial, fairly fine ac are almost twice as long as the distance between rows of ac and dc; about the same number of irregularly 2–3 se-



Figs. 1–2. *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *erecta* sp. n. – 1. Hypopygium (scale = 0.2 mm); – 2. fore leg, posterior view (scale = 0.5 mm).

rial dc are a little longer, ending in a row of 3–4 prescutellars. 1 h and numerous gradually smaller additional hairs, 1–2 ih, 1 ph, 2–3 n, 4–5 hairs in front part of notopleura, 2 sa, 6–7 pra hairs, 1 pa, 6 sc. Coxae and legs brownish black, pruinose, a long bristle in “comb” at tip on hind tibia. Fore femur with pd and av surface densely covered with bristles about as long as femur is deep, pv surface densely covered with bristles 1.5 times as long as femur is deep, these bristles do not form a row. Fore tibia with short hairs ventrally ($1/3$ as long as diameter of tibia), pd surface densely covered with bristles up to three times as long as diameter of tibia (Fig. 2). Mid femur short haired dorsally, av and pv rows consist of long bristles (up to 1.5 times as long as femur is deep), those forming av row are rather dense. Mid tibia with two ventral rows of bristles twice as long as diameter of tibia, dorsal two rows consist of a little longer bristles. Hind femur with fairly fine and short av hairs shorter than femur is deep, pv bristle very small. Hind tibia with two rows of bristles dorsally, up to twice as long as diameter of tibia, ventral hairs short. First fore tarsomere with several bristles dorsally which can be as long as those on fore tibia, ventrally with rather long spines. Mid basitarsus short haired dorsally, ventrally with spines. Hind basitarsus with a few bristles dorsally 1.5 times as long as diameter of this tarsomere, ventrally with bristles. Wings clear, only slightly yellowish, stigma brown, costal bristle long. Veins brown, vein A complete, ax angle acute. Cell D short ($M2 : D = 1.4–1.5$), halter brown, squama brown.

Abdomen brownish black, pruinose, sides of terga 3–8 lustrous, without microchaetae. All bristles and hairs black, hind marginal bristles on sides of tergites about as long as segments, discal hairs almost equally long. Genitalia of *albosegmentata*-type, upper angle of upper genital lamella almost right, the 8th tergum with peculiar group of erected hairs above (Fig. 1).

Female. – Unknown.

Length: Body 7.2 mm, wing 6.1 mm.

Distribution: Austria (Villach Alps).

2.2. *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *kreischi* sp. n. (Figs. 3, 4)

Holotype ♂: Austria, “Hohe Tauern, Glockner-Gruppe, 31. V. 1994”, KREISCH leg., deposited at Natural History Museum, London.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀; – without locality, 2300 m, 5. VII. 1941, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. ursina*, LINDNER det., in copula + Mycetophilidae as a prey). Comparing with the other material, it is clear, that LINDNER collected the paratypes in the Lechtal Alps on 5. VII. 1941. Paratypes depositories: coll. Stuttgart and coll. BARTÁK.

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after Mr. KREISCH (Berlin), the collector of the holotype specimen.

Differential diagnosis: The species is very similar to *R. ursina* in many respects. Both share the same characters unique in the *R. albosegmentata* group: long bristled fore tibia ventrally and, simultaneously, dense long bristles dorsally on mid tibia not arranged into rows. The most striking differences between males of these species are as follows: mid femur in *R. ursina* has long ad and pd bristles, the longest hairs at least twice as long as femur is deep, fore tibia not swollen, being uniformly bristled on posterior surface. In *R. kreischi* sp. n., mid femur has very short ad, d and pd hairs, which are about one third as long as femur is deep and fore tibia is swollen, with bare pollinose stripe on posterior surface. Females of both these species are

very similar to each other, differing only in less polished abdominal sterna in *R. kreischi* sp. n. than in *R. ursina* (in the latter species sterna are similarly polished as terga).

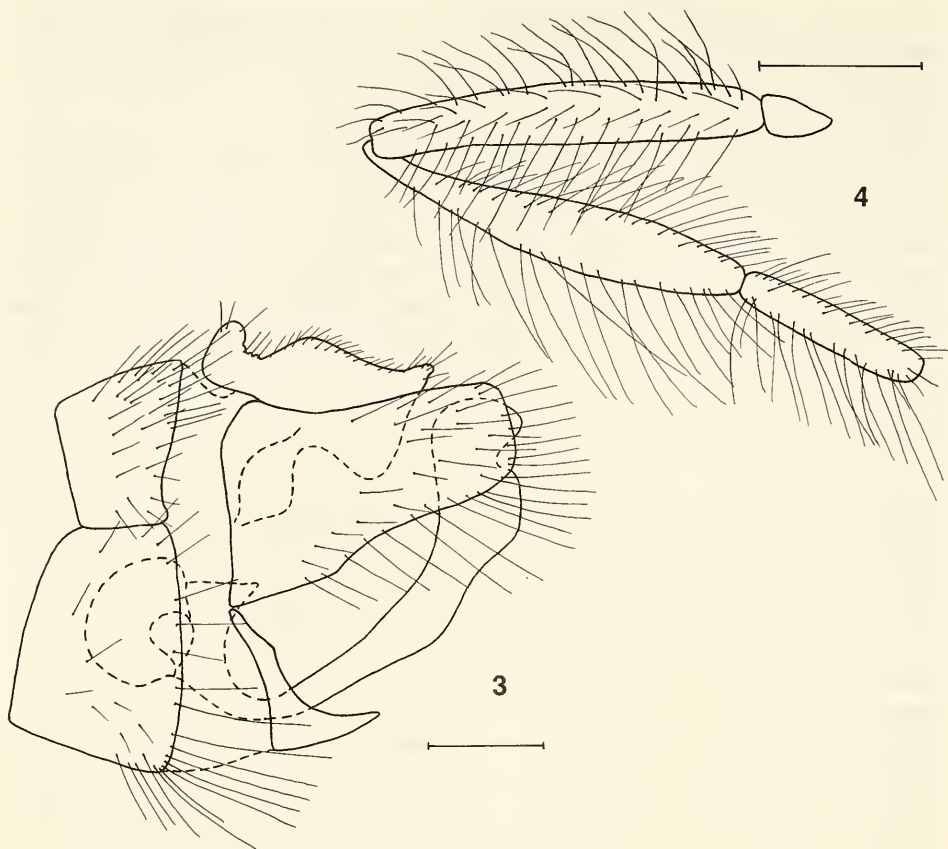
Description:

Male. – Head blackish brown, pruinose except lustrous genae, completely black haired and bristled. Eyes meet on frons, ommatidia in lower third of eye smaller than the upper ones. Frons bare. Ocellar bristles black, about as long as the distance between lower ocellus and base of antennae, accompanied with 2–4 long additional hairs. Face broadly widening below, bare. Occiput fairly densely covered with fine and long hairs. Antennae black, both basal segments with long bristles. Ratio of antennal segments (1 : 2 : 3 : style, in 0.01 mm scale) = 19 : 9 : 55 : 9. Labrum brownish black, lustrous, as long as head is high. Palpi brown, long, densely covered with long bristles.

Thorax brownish black, pruinose, there are somewhat lighter stripes between rows of bristles visible only in certain views. All bristles and hairs on thorax and legs are black. Proepisternum with numerous hairs, propleura with some 8–10 hairs, prosternum bare, some 15 hairs on each side of pronotal “collar”. About 16–20 biserial, fairly fine ac are about three times as long as the distance between rows of ac and dc; about 20–24 irregularly 2–3 serial dc are a little longer, ending in a row of 3–4 prescutellars. 1 h and numerous gradually smaller additional hairs, 0–2 ih, 0–1 ph, 2–4 n, 3–5 hairs in front part of notopleura, 2–3 sa, 3–4 pra hairs, 1 pa, 6 (+ 0–2 additional hairs) sc. Coxae and legs blackish brown, pruinose, a short bristle in “comb” at tip of hind tibia. Fore femur with pd and av surface densely covered with bristles about 1.5 times as long as femur is deep, pv surface densely covered with bristles more than twice as long as femur is deep, these bristles do not form a row. Fore tibia distinctly swollen, covered with rather long bristles ventrally (up to 1.5 times as long as diameter of tibia), pd surface densely covered with bristles up to three times as long as diameter of tibia (Fig. 4). Mid femur short haired dorsally, av and pv rows consist of long but sparsely arranged bristles (up to 1.5 times as long as femur is deep). Mid tibia with av bristles 1.5 times as long as diameter of tibia, dorsally densely covered with bristles 2.5 times as long as diameter of tibia, which do not form rows. Hind femur with fairly fine and short av hairs $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as femur is deep, pv bristle absent, one third before tip there are a few p and ad bristles as long as femur is deep. Hind tibia with two rows of bristles dorsally, up to twice as long as diameter of tibia, ventral hairs short. First fore tarsomere with several bristles dorsally which can be as long as those on fore tibia. Mid basitarsus with a few bristles dorsally which are almost as long as the length of this tarsomere. Hind basitarsus with 5–6 bristles dorsally 3 times as long as diameter of this tarsomere. Wings brownish, more distinctly along costal margin, stigma brown, costal bristle long. Veins brown, vein A complete, ax angle acute. Cell D somewhat elongated ($M2 : D = 1.2\text{--}1.3$), halter brownish black, squama brown.

Abdomen brown, pruinose, sides of terga subpolished in certain views, but uniformly microtrichose. All bristles and hairs black, hind marginal bristles on sides of terga 2–6 up to 1.5 times as long as segments, on tergite 6 shorter, discal hairs a little shorter than hind marginals. Genitalia of *albosegmentata*-type, very similar to those in *R. ursina* Oldenberg, 1915 (compare Fig. 23 in BARTÁK 1981), with similarly acute apical angle of upper genital lamella (Fig. 3).

Body length 4.5–5.0 mm, wing 4.9–5.1 mm.



Figs. 3–4. *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *kreischi* sp. n. – 3. Hypopygium (scale = 0.2 mm); – 4. fore leg, posterior view (scale = 0.5 mm).

Female. – Similar to male with the exception of usual sexual differences. The most striking differences from male are as follows: eyes dichoptic, all ommatidia of equal size. Frons 1.3 times as long as broad, with 6–7 hairs on each side which are $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as frons is broad. Occiput more sparsely covered with hairs (especially below), ratio of antennal segments = 21 : 11 : 47 : 13. Labrum 1.7 times as long as head is high. ac and dc bristles seem to be more numerous and distinctly shorter (1.0–1.3 times as long as the distance between rows). Femora fairly polished. Fore femur short haired, only just before tip there are a few longer av and pv bristles. Fore tibia with weakly differentiated dorsal bristles about as long as diameter of tibia, ventrally with 3–4 prominent but short bristles (about twice as long as other ciliation, being a little shorter than diameter of tibia). Mid femur short haired. Mid tibia with a few bristles dorsally and ventrally which are shorter than diameter of tibia. Hind femur short haired, only a few (but short) ad are present. Hind tibia with weakly differentiated bristles from hairs, half as long as diameter of tibia. All basitarsi short haired dorsally and with short spines ventrally. Wing membrane brown, cell D elongated (M2 : D = 0.9–1.0). Abdominal terga 2–8 polished, without microtrichiae, sterna 2–6 pruinose. Hind margi-

nal bristles very short (at most $1/4$ as long as segments), discal hairs of the same length (except somewhat longer on segment 2).

Body length 5.3–6.1 mm, wing 5.9–6.1 mm.

Distribution: Austria (Hohe Tauern, Lechtal Alps).

2.3. *Rhampomyia* (s. str.) *lindneri* sp. n. (Figs. 5, 6)

Holotype ♂: Austria, "Hirscheegg, Walsertal, Holdenwangeck, 21. VIII. 1935", LINDNER leg., coll. State Museum of Natural History, Stuttgart.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; – Waltenberger Haus, Allgäu, 9. VII. 1920, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. montana*, ENGEL det.); – Lechtal. Alpen, Göppinger Hütte, 26.–27. VII. 1942, 1 ♂ (*R. hirtimana*, det. ?); – Nebelhorn, 7.–10. VIII. 1950, 2 ♂♂ (*R. nubigena*, LINDNER det.); – Hochvogel, 2000 m, 22. VII. 1949, 2 ♀♀ (*R. montana*, LINDNER det.). Paratypes deposited in coll. Stuttgart and coll. BARTÁK.

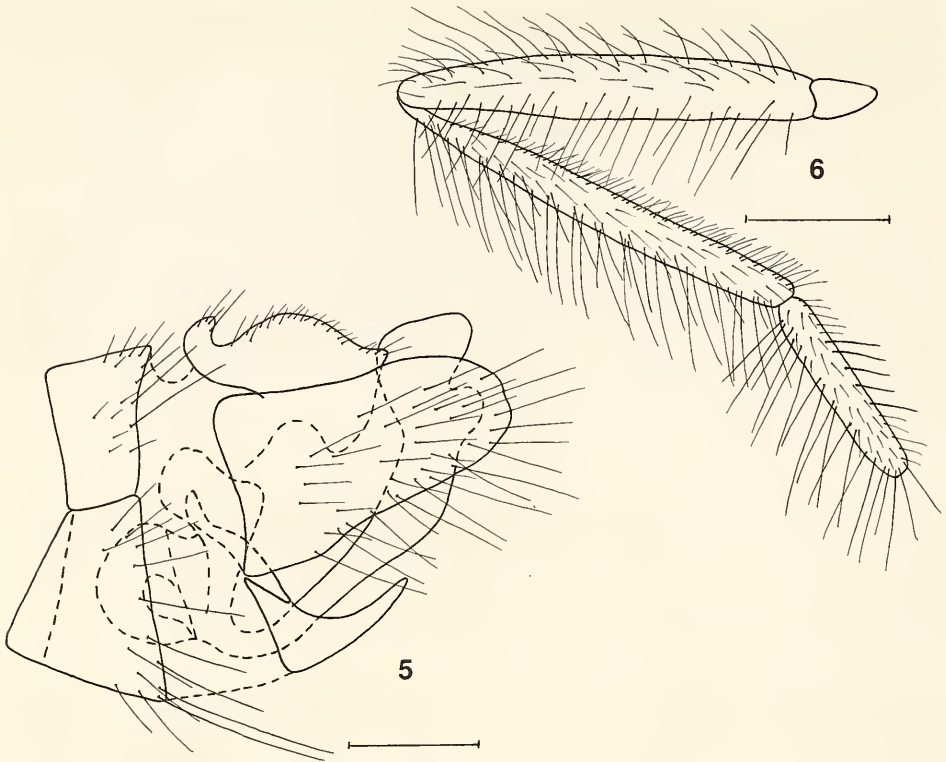
Derivatio nominis: The species is named in honour of the collector of the type series, Prof. ERWIN LINDNER.

Differential diagnosis: The combination of brown abdomen and long bristles covering dorsally first fore tarsomere is very rare in palaeartic species of the *R. albosegmentata* group. The nearest relative of *R. lindneri* is undoubtedly *R. erecta* sp. n. but these species differ in the shape of 8th tergum which is quite normal in *R. lindneri* but it bears peculiar "brush" of erected bristles in *R. erecta*.

Description:

Male. – Head brownish black, pruinose, with all bristles and hairs black. Eyes meet on frons, ommatidia in lower third of eye smaller than the upper ones. Frons bare. Ocellar bristles half as long as the distance between lower ocellus and base of antennae, accompanied with 4–6 long additional hairs. Face about as long as its maximum width, narrow above, strongly widening below, bare, genae lustrous. Occiput densely covered with fairly fine and long hairs. Antennae blackish brown, both basal segments long bristled, ratio of antennal segments (1 : 2 : 3 : style, in 0.01 mm scale) = 20 : 11 : 58 : 8. Labrum brown, polished, 1.2–1.4 times as long as head is high. Palpi brown, long, densely covered with long bristles.

Thorax brownish black, entirely black bristled, mesonotum pruinose, without stripes. Proepisternum with numerous hairs, propleura with 2–6 hairs, prosternum bare. 22–30 biserial ac bristles are rather fine, 2.5 times as long as the distance between ac and dc; 26–28 irregularly 2–3 serial dc are a little longer, ending in a row of 3–4 prescutellars. 1 h and numerous long additional hairs, 0–1 ih, 1 ph (both weakly differentiated from hairs), 3–5 n (2–5 hairs in front half of notopleura), 2–4 sa, 4–8 prealar hairs, 1 pa, 6 sc, sometimes with 2 additional smaller hairs. Coxae brownish black, pruinose, black haired. Legs brown, pruinose, black haired and bristled. A long bristle in "comb" at tip of hind tibia. Fore femur with av and pv bristles 1.5 times as long as femur is deep, pv surface pruinose, with almost a row of bristles apically up to twice as long as femur is deep. Fore tibia with fine ciliation ventrally $2/3$ as long as diameter of tibia, dense posterodorsal ciliation consists of bristles up to three times as long as tibia is thick (Fig. 6). Mid femur with av and pv rows of bristles at least as long as femur is deep, dorsal ciliation short. Mid tibia with 3–4 av bristles as long as tibia is thick, 3–5 pv twice as long and 2 rows of 3–5 bristles dorsally minimum 3 times as long as tibia is thick. Hind femur short haired dorsally, strong pv bristle which is usually present in members of the *R. albosegmentata* group is fine, sometimes absent, a few ventral bristles are a little shorter than femur



Figs. 5–6. *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *lindneri* sp. n. – 5. Hypopygium (scale = 0.3 mm); – 6. fore leg, posterior view (scale = 0.5 mm).

is deep. Hind tibia with two dorsal rows of bristles twice as long as tibia is thick. First fore tarsomere densely covered with pd ciliation which is almost as long as that on fore tibia. Mid basitarsus short haired dorsally. Hind basitarsus with a few hairs dorsally twice as long as diameter of this tarsomere. All basitarsi with ventral bristles. Wings yellowish, stigma brown, narrow, costal bristle present. Veins brown, vein A complete, ax angle acute. $M2 : D = 1.2-1.5$, halter brown, squama brown.

Abdomen blackish brown, terga microtrichose, but slightly subpolished in certain views. All bristles and hairs black. Hind marginal bristles on sides of terga 2–5 about as long as these segments, on T6 shorter, discal hairs always shorter. Genitalia of *albsegmentata*-type, upper angle of upper genital lamella slightly acute (Fig. 5).

Female. – Differs from male in the following characters: eyes broadly dichoptic, all ommatidia of equal size. Frons a little longer than broad, with 4–6 hairs on each side which are almost half as long as frons is broad. Occiput densely covered with hairs above but sparsely below. Ratio of antennal segments = 20 : 13 : 55 : 11. Labrum up to 1.7 times as long as head is high. Mesonotal hairs shorter, ac and dc about 1.5 times as long as the distance between ac and dc. Fore and mid femur short haired, av and pv just before tip up to $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as femur is deep. Fore tibia covered with dorsal bristles which can be as long as tibia is thick, ventrally with short hairs, without bristles. Mid tibia with only one ventral row of 3–5 bristles 1.5 times as long as

diameter of tibia, dorsally with two rows of 2–3 bristles twice as long as tibia is thick. Hind femur with a few ventral bristles $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as femur is deep, a few posterior hairs in basal half of femur are 1.5 times as long and 2–3 ad bristles which can be as long as femur is deep. Hind tibia with dorsal bristles 1.5 times as long as diameter of tibia. Fore and mid metatarsus with short hairs dorsally, hind one as in male. Wing membrane brown, cell D slightly elongated, M2 : D = 1.0–1.2.

Length: Body 5.1–7.1 mm, wing 5.2–6.1 mm.

Distribution: Germany (Allgäuer Alps), Austria (Lechtal Alps).

2.4. *Rhamphomyia* (s. str.) *nigromaculata* von Roser, 1840

Rhamphomyia nigromaculata von Roser, 1840, CorrespBl. Württ. landw. Ver. Stuttg. (N. S.), 17 (1): 53.

Redescription:

Male. – Head blackish brown, pruinose, covered with black hairs and bristles. Eyes meet on frons over long distance (about 8–12 ommatidia), ommatidia in upper part of eye larger than the lower ones. Frons bare. Ocellar bristles fine, half as long as the distance between lower ocellus and base of antennae, accompanied with 4–6 additional hairs. Face bare, almost twice as long as broad. Occiput rather light grey, densely covered with long fine hairs. Antennae black, both basal segments somewhat lighter (brownish black), covered with hairs. Ratio of antennal segments (1 : 2 : 3 : style, in 0.01 mm scale) = 14 : 10 : 40 : 7. Labrum brownish black with paler tip, 0.6–0.8 times as long as head is deep. Palpi brown, covered with a few hairs. Thorax black, light grey pruinose from the front, somewhat darker and more polished viewed from above, with traces of darker stripes below rows of bristles. All bristles and hairs on thorax and legs are black. Pronotum with 8–12 hairs on each side, proepisternum with numerous (10–14) hairs, prosternum bare, propleura with 6–12 hairs. About 20–30 biserial, fairly fine ac are 1.5 times as long as the distance between rows of ac and dc. About 20–35 dc are irregularly 2–4 serial, densely spreading down the sides of mesonotum, being 1.5–2.0 times as long as the distance between ac and dc, ending in 1–3 long prescutellars. 1 long h and about 10–35 smaller additional hairs. 0–1 ih, 1 ph, 3 n, 10–20 hairs in front part of notopleura, 2–3 sa, 2–6 pra hairs, 1 pa and an additional hair, 4 sc. Coxae and legs blackish brown, pruinose, covered with black bristles and hairs, hind femur subpolished. A long bristle in “comb” at tip of hind tibia. Fore femur sparsely covered with fine av $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as femur is deep, pv a little longer, can be as long as femur is deep, other ciliation short. Fore tibia with fine homogeneous pd ciliation as long as diameter of tibia, without prominent bristles, other hairs short. Mid femur with sparsely arranged row of av hairs much shorter than femur is deep except in apical third, where these hairs are up to half as long as femur is deep, pv hairs even shorter. Mid tibia with 5–7 ad bristles three times as long as diameter of tibia, 1–4 pd bristles are shorter (twice as long as diameter of tibia), a few av and pv bristles are maximum 1.5 times as long as diameter of tibia. Hind femur with a row of strong av bristles $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as femur is deep, pv absent, dorsal ciliation short except in basal third where it is longer. Hind tibia with two dorsal rows of bristles as long as diameter of tibia, ventrally with very short hairs. The first tarsomeres of all legs dorsally with hairs, ventrally with short bristles and with usual preapical cirlet of bristles. Wings clear, stigma brownish, co-

stal bristle absent. Veins yellowish brown, vein A complete, ax angle sharply acute. Cell D short ($M2 : D = 1.6-1.9$), halter yellow, squama dirty yellow.

Abdomen black pruinose, this pruinosity is very light, almost silver viewed from side but dark brown viewed from above. Lateral genital lamella lustrous. All bristles and hairs black. Hind marginal bristles on lower side of terga about as long as segments, rather sparse discal hairs subequal. Genitalia very simple, of usual type in *R. ignobilis* group, upper lamella about twice as long as broad, almost straight along upper margin, phallus with dorsal small tooth, tip of hypandrium ends in the broadened part of phallus. Male genitalia were illustrated by WÉBER (1969, Fig. 4).

Female. – Similar to male with the exception of usual sexual differences. The most strikingly different characters are as follows: eyes broadly separated on frons, upper ommatidia very slightly smaller than the lower ones. Frons a little broader than long, with 3–8 hairs on each side which are $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as frons is broad. Ocellar bristles strong, as long as frons. Occiput almost bare in middle part, otherwise sparsely bristled. Ratio of antennal segments = 12 : 9 : 32 : 9. Labrum 0.8–1.0 times as long as head is high. Thorax more sparsely and shortly bristled than in male, ac and dc $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the distance between rows of bristles. Fore femur short haired dorsally, av almost absent, pv fine, as long as femur is deep. Fore tibia with pd ciliation $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as diameter of tibia, without bristles. Mid femur with very short av, ad and pv ciliation consists of slightly flattened hairs shorter than femur is deep. Mid tibia short haired ventrally, pd and ad bristles are weakly differentiated, up to $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as diameter of tibia. Hind femur with somewhat flattened ad and pv shorter than femur is deep, and only with a few short av hairs. Hind tibia with two rows of (4–6) hairs dorsally which can be as long as diameter of tibia in ad row, pd row consists of shorter bristles. $M2 : D = 1.3-1.7$. Abdomen light grey pruinose, almost silver viewed from above, hind marginal bristles shorter than in male, discal hairs almost absent.

Length: Body 3.1–4.5 mm, wing 3.3–4.0 mm.

Discussion: The species was described by VON ROSER without any data on the number of type specimen. Württemberg is usually accepted by subsequent authors as type locality – compare e.g. CHVÁLA & WAGNER (1989). There are two conspecific specimens of the species deposited in Stuttgart collection. One male (rather well preserved, only head glued separately on a plate), labelled in ROSER's handwriting "nigromaculata m." and provided with another label "Rhamphomyia nigromaculata Ros. 38" and with two other labels of LINDNER's handwriting: "Rhamphomyia nigromaculata v. Roser" and "Type v. Roser", I have selected as a lectotype of *R. nigromaculata* and designate it herewith. The other specimen deposited in Stuttgart (left antenna damaged, abdomen and most legs missing, right wing glued on a label below) is probably the one on which OLDENBERG's redescription was based (OLDENBERG 1924: 230, cit. also FREY 1956: 552). WÉBER (1969: 242) designated neotype of *R. nigromaculata* under generic name *Collinaria*. This designation is invalid, based on three specimens, moreover, it does not fit the ICZN statement 75b. There are 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ specimens deposited in Hungarian Nat. Hist. Museum, Budapest from Mécsek (Hungary), collected by WÉBER on various dates between 8. IV.–8. V. 1966, one male specimen bears label "Neotypus, design. Wéber, 1969". However, all above mentioned specimens are conspecific. *R. (s. str.) nigromaculata* is a member of *R. ignobilis* group as defined and characterized by BARTÁK (in press b). The male is similar to *R. (s. str.) marocana* Collin, 1953 in having upper genital lamella about twice as long as broad and

pruinose abdomen, however, it differs from it by lustrous lateral genital lamella and short haired fore legs. The female differs from any other known species of this group in having silvery grey abdomen and mid femur without strong av bristles in apical part of femur.

Additional material: France, Hérault, 43. 50N/3. 52E, 340 m, 14. IV. 1994, 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, J. P. HAENNI leg., coll. BARTÁK and Zoological Museum Neuchâtel; – Germany, St. Wendel, 7. V. 1920, 1 ♂ (arranged under “*laevipes*”), coll. Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde-Finow.

Distribution: Hungary, Germany, France (first record), Switzerland.

2.5. *Rhamphomyia* (*s. str.*) *wagneri* sp. n. (Fig. 7)

Holotype: ♂: “Ragusa [= Dubrovnik], 28. V. 1924”, F. WAGNER leg. (*R. siebecki*? OLDENBERG det.), deposited in State Museum of Natural History, Stuttgart.

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same locality as holotype (taken on 29. III. 1924 and 1. IV. 1924), F. WAGNER leg., deposited in coll. BARTÁK and coll. Stuttgart.

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after Mr. F. WAGNER, the collector of the type series.

Differential diagnosis: The species belongs to the *R. ignobilis* group as defined and characterized by BARTÁK (in press b). The male is similar to *R. micans* Oldenberg, 1915. However, the male of *R. micans* has almost dichoptic eyes (they approximate in one point and are very narrowly separated), hind tibia is without ad row of bristles, mid femur is densely covered with bristles twice as long as femur is deep, the 8th tergum has no polished area and quite different genitalia (compare e.g. FREY 1956, Fig. 479). The female of *R. micans* is unknown but the female of *R. wagneri* sp. n. cannot be mistaken for any other species of neither the *R. ignobilis* group nor the subgenus *R. (s. str.)* by the unique combination of two characters: virtually bare frons and bicolorous wings. It is highly improbable that the female of *R. micans* shares the same combination of characters.

Description:

Male. – Head blackish brown, pruinose except genae which are slightly subpolished, covered with black hairs and bristles. Eyes meet on frons on a long distance (about 10 ommatidia), ommatidia in lower third of eye smaller than the upper ones. Frons bare. Ocellar bristles fine, half as long as the distance between lower ocellus and base of antennae, accompanied with 2 additional hairs. Face 1.5 times as long as broad, bare. Occiput rather sparsely covered with long fine hairs. Antennae black, both basal segments somewhat lighter (brownish black), covered with hairs. Ratio of antennal segments (1 : 2 : 3 : style, in 0.01 mm scale) = 10 : 7 : 28 : 10. Labrum brown with yellow tip, somewhat shorter than head is deep. Palpi brown, rather densely covered with long hairs.

Thorax black, grey pruinose, there are traces of brownish stripes below rows of bristles. All bristles and hairs on thorax and legs are black. Pronotum with 4–6 hairs on each side, proepisternum with numerous hairs, prosternum bare, propleura with 3–5 hairs. About 20 (? damaged in the only known male) biserial, fairly fine ac are a little longer than the distance between rows of ac and dc. About 24 dc are irregularly biserial, sparsely spreading down the sides of mesonotum, being 1.5 times as long as the distance between ac and dc, ending in 2 long prescutellars. 1 long h and about 10 smaller additional hairs. There are 3–4 hairs in the place of ih bristle, 1 strong ph,

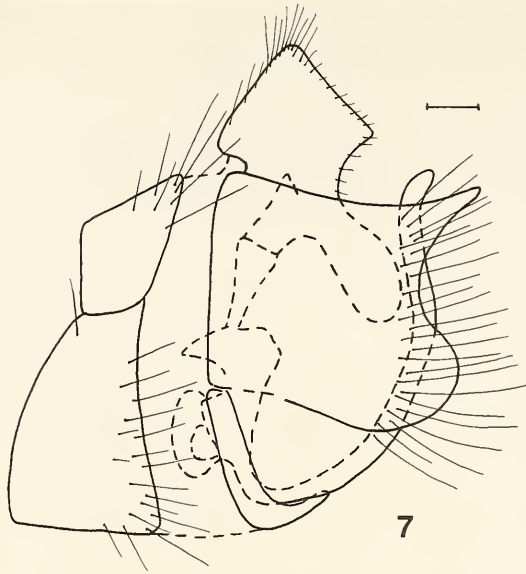


Fig. 7. *Rhamphomyia (s. str.) wagneri* sp. n.; hypopygium. – Scale = 0.1 mm.

3 n, 3–4 hairs in front part of notopleura, 2 sa, 2–3 pra hairs, 1 pa and an additional hair, 4 sc (+ 0–2 hairs). Coxae blackish brown, pruinose, legs brown, pruinose. A long bristle in “comb” at tip of hind tibia. Fore femur sparsely covered with fine av and pv $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as femur is deep, other ciliation short. Fore tibia with fine homogeneous pd ciliation 1.5 times as long as diameter of tibia. Mid femur with similar ciliation as fore femur, only one pv bristle at about mid length is somewhat stronger and longer than other pv. Mid tibia without av, 1–2 pv bristles are twice as long as diameter of tibia, two dorsal rows of (2–3) bristles three times as long as diameter of tibia. Hind femur with fine av and p bristles which are in basal third of femur almost as long as femur is deep but shorter apically, 1–2 rather strong ad in apical third of femur are about as long as femur is deep. Hind tibia with two dorsal rows of bristles twice as long as diameter of tibia, ventrally with short hairs. The first tarsomeres of fore and hind legs dorsally with hairs a little longer than diameter of this tarsomere, mid basitarsus short haired. Wings clear, stigma yellowish, costal bristle absent. Veins brown, vein A complete, ax angle sharply acute. Cell D short ($M2 : D = 1.5$), halter yellow, squama yellow.

Abdomen black, very light, almost silvery pruinose. All bristles and hairs black. Hind marginal bristles on lower side of terga 2–5 about as long as these segments, on the following segments they are short, discal hairs generally shorter. Dorsum of abdominal tergites very short haired. There is a polished spot on dorsal part of 8th tergite. Genitalia very peculiar, with sharply acute apical angle of lateral genital lamella and with complicated structure of upper lamella, which bears a long ventral process (Fig. 7).

Female. – Similar to male with the exception of usual sexual differences. The most strikingly different characters are as follows: eyes broadly separated on frons, all ommatidia of equal size. Frons about as long as broad and virtually bare, without

any hairs. Ocellar bristles as long as frons. Occiput with stronger bristles above. Ratio of antennal segments = 14 : 10 : 43 : 9. Fore tibia with weakly differentiated ad and pd bristles about as long as diameter of tibia. Mid femur with strong av and pv bristles in apical third of femur, av being as long as femur is deep, pv $1/3$ as long. Mid tibia without bristles ventrally, 3 ad and 3 pd bristles about as long as diameter of tibia. Hind femur with similar bristling as in male, but ventral bristles a little shorter and more equally spread. Fore femur and hind tibia as in male. Wing membrane clear in basal third of wing and darker (brownish) in apical two thirds. $M2 : D = 1.3-1.4$. Abdomen black, light grey pruinose, hind marginal bristles on sides of terga 2-4 are $2/3$ as long as segments, on segment 5 they are $1/3$ as long.

Length: Body 3.9-4.9 mm, wing 4.3-4.6 mm.

Distribution: Croatia.

3. List of revised species

R. (Aclonempis) albohirta Collin, 1926

Germany: Rotenacker b. Ludwigsburg, 29. IV. 1975, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. plumipes*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Aclonempis) eupterota Loew, 1873

Germany: Tegernsee, 17. VI. 1917, 1 ♂ (*R. eupterota*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Envir. Steyrling, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. eupterota*, LINDNER det.).

Italy: Tschamintal [= Val di Ciamin], 17. VI. 1914, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (*R. eupterota*, det.?).

R. (Aclonempis) galactoptera Strobl, 1893

Germany: Alp Bavar., 1. V. 1914, 1 ♂; - Dachau envir., 30. V. 1943, 1 ♀ (*R. galactoptera*, LINDNER det.); - same loc., 22. V. 1921, 1 ♀; - Ammersee, Holzhausen, VII. 1929, 1 ♀ (*R. galactoptera*, OLDENBERG det., *R. sp. ?* LINDNER det.).

Austria: Mauthen (Kärnten), 23. VI. 1928, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. galactoptera*, OLDENBERG det.); - Klachau, 900 m, Wiesen b. d. Rinnerbiede, 1 ♀ (*R. galactoptera*, LINDNER det.); - Admont envir., 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. galactoptera*, LINDNER det.); - Lecht. Alpen, Tirol, Gramais, 1318 m, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (1 ♂: *R. galactoptera*, ENGEL det.); - Lanersbach, Tuxertal, 29. VI. 1914, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. galactoptera*, det.?).

Switzerland: Linthal, 28. V. 1913, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (*R. galactoptera*, OLDENBERG det.).

Italy: Triest, 2. VI. 1919, 1 ♂ (*R. galactoptera*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Aclonempis) longipes (Meigen, 1804)

Germany: Württemberg, Dachau (Breitenau), Burgwalden, Stuttgart envir., Schwarzwald (Bad Rippoldsau, Klösterle), Irsingen, Schurwald b. Rommelshausen, Schönbuch.

Poland: Reinerz [= Duszniki-Zdroj].

Austria: Untertal b. Schladming.

71 ex., determined as: *R. albohirta*, FREY det.; *R. longipes*, OLDENBERG det., LINDNER det. Dates: 29. V.-7. VII.

R. (Aclonempis) nox Oldenberg, 1917

Italy: Tschamintal [= Val di Ciamin], 1. VII. 1914, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. nox*, OLDENBERG det.), syntype specimens.

R. (Aclonempis) nubes (Collin, 1969)

Austria: Lechtal. Alpen, Göppinger Hütte, 26.–27. VII. 1942, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*Empis moereus*, ENGEL det.; *R. nox*, LINDNER det.); – Bauernboden b. Opponitz, 1 ♂, RUMPF leg. (*R. minor*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Aclonempis) umbripes Becker, 1887

Germany: Schwarzwassertal b. Oberstdorf, 16.–22. V. 1937, 2 ♀♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. umbripes*, ENGEL det.); – München, 7. V. 1942, 1 ♂ (*R. umbripes*, det.?) – Schliersee, 20. V. 1917, 1 ♀ (*R. umbripes*, LINDNER det.).

Austria: Heiligenblut, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. albissima*, LINDNER det.); – Elslingalm, d. Voralpe, 1580 m, 1 ♂ (*R. albissima*, LINDNER det.); – Bauernboden b. Opponitz, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (*R. umbripes*, LINDNER det.); – Lechquelle, 10. VII. 1937, 1 ♂; – Lechtaler Alpen, Gramais, 1318 m, 1 ♀ (*R. umbripes*, LINDNER det., *R. simplex*, det.?) – Tirol, Namlos, 1 ♀; – Tuxertal, Lanersbachtal, 1. VII. 1914, 2 ♀♀.

Switzerland: Sils, Oberengadin, 22. VI. 1966, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg.; – same loc., 25. VI. 1967, 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, LINDNER leg.; – Locarno, Cardada, 1400 m, 10. V. 1971, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg.

Italy: Triest, 2. V. 1919, 1 ♂; – Tschamintal [= Val di Ciamin], 24. VI. 1914, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. umbripes*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (s. str.) albosegmentata (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Sweden: Lappland, 2 ♂♂, (*R. morio*, det.?, *R. albosegmentata*, LINDNER det.).

Slovakia: Kohlbach [= Studenovodská dolina, Vysoké Tatry Mts], 5.–9. VIII. 1901, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ OLDENBERG (probably) leg.; – Tatra [= Vysoké Tatry Mts.], 1.–7. VIII. 1901, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ OLDENBERG (probably) leg.

R. (s. str.) anthracina Meigen, 1822

Germany: Schliersee, Ruhpolding (Hochfelln, Taubensee/Ramsau, Hömdalwand), Geigelstein (Priener Hütte, Chiemg. Alpen), Doismen b. Hinterstein, Tegernsee, Allgäu (Nebelhorn, Waltenberger Haus), Daumen (Koblatsee), Rappensee, Arlberg, Leutkirch.

Austria: Nafinghütte Weer (Tirol), Biol. Stat. Kraspes (Tirol, Oberes Sellrain), Reißbeck (Kärnten), Großglockner, Hochvogel, Dürnstein b. Lunz, Hirscheegg-Walsertal, Lizum-Watens (Tirol), Obergurgl Ötztal, Obertauern.

Switzerland: Engadin (Val Fex, Sils Maria), St. Gotthard.

92 ex., determined as: *R. anthracina*, det.? Dates: 15. VI.–10. VIII.

R. (s. str.) argentata Röder, 1887

Germany: Württemberg, Stuttgart, S-Harz (Ilfeld), Plochingen, Wiesbaden, Rhöndorf im Taunus, Lohrberg.

Many ex., determined as: *R. rugicollis*, det.? Dates: 29. IV.–31. V.

R. (s. str.) armimana, Oldenberg, 1910

Germany: Schlicke Allgäu, 23.–25. VI. 1938, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. sanctimauritii*, LINDNER det.), first record from Germany.

R. (s. str.) aucta Oldenberg, 1917

Germany: Schlicke Allgäu, 23.–25. VI. 1938, 2 ♂♂; – Otto-Mayr-Hütte, Allgäu, 20. VI. 1932, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. aucta*, FREY det.; *R. praestans*, det.?) – Ruhpolding, Taubensee/Ramsau, 1. VII. 1916, 1 ♀, first record from Germany.

Austria: Dachstein, Südseite, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. albosegmentata*, LINDNER det.); – Dachstein, Südseite, envir. Gutenberghaus, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg.

R. (s. str.) brevipila Oldenberg, 1922

Germany: Al্পspitze b. Wettestein, 24. VIII. 1946, 1800 m, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. brevipila*, LINDNER det.); – Hochfelln, 22. VIII. 1936, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. brevipila*, LINDNER det.), first record from Germany.

Austria: Haller Mauern (Steiermark), 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. crinita?*, LINDNER det.); – Gesäusealpen, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. brevipila*, LINDNER det.); – Glocknergebiet, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. montana*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) chionoptera Bezzi, 1904

Austria: Großglockner, 19.–31. VII. 1937, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. serpentata*, ENGEL det.); – Hochreichart, Seckauer Tauern, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. chionoptera*, LINDNER det.).

Italy: Stelvio, 11. VIII. 1909, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ OLDENBERG leg. (*R. chionoptera*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (s. str.) cinerascens (Meigen, 1804)

Germany: Schliersee, Dachau, Schmellbachtal b. Stuttgart, Schömberg, Süßen (Alb).

29 ex., determined as: *R. sulcata*, det.?:; *R. cinerascens*, LINDNER det.; *R. propinqua*, LINDNER det. Dates: 21. IV.–29. V.

R. (s. str.) crassimana Strobl, 1898

Germany: Tegernsee, 17. VI. 1917, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. hirtimana*, LINDNER det.), first record from Germany.

Austria: Biol. Stat. Kraspes (Tirol, Oberes Sellrain), 1 ♂ (“Beute von *R. ursina*”, *R. hirsuta*, LINDNER det.).

Switzerland: Piz Nair, Corviglia, 18. VI. 1966, 3 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. hirtimana* or *engadinica*, LINDNER det.).

Italy: Stilfser Joch, 18. VII. 1958, 2 ♂♂ (*R. tristriolata*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) crinita Becker, 1887

Germany: Reit im Winkl 1 ♂ (*R. attenuata*, LINDNER det.; *R. parvicellulata*, FREY det.); – same loc., 23. VIII. 1916, 1 ♂, first record from Germany.

R. (s. str.) discoidalis Becker, 1889

Austria: Rettenbachtal, Ötztaler Alpen, 17. VII. 1931, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg.; – Silvretta See, 11. VIII. 1954, 2 ♂♂ (*R. discoidalis*, ENGEL det., LINDNER det.); – Biol. Stat. Kraspes, Tirol, 6. VII. 1941, 2400 m, 1 ♀; – same loc. SYDOW leg., 18. VII. 1941, 2 ♀♀ (*R. discoidalis*, LINDNER det.); – Verwall, 15.–18. VII. 1944, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. discoidalis*, LINDNER det.).

Italy: Stelvio, 9. VIII. 1909, 1 ♂; – Stilfser Joch, 18. VII. 1958, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. discoidalis*, LINDNER det.); – Sulden [= Solda], 10. VII. 1909, 1 ♀.

R. (s. str.) hercynica Oldenberg, 1927

Germany: Schurwald b. Rommelshausen, 28. V. 1949, 1 ♀, ALLGAIER leg. (*R. tibialis*, LINDNER det.); – Rhöndorf im Taunus, 12. V. 1960, 4 ♂♂, coll. GRUHL (*R. hercynica*, det.?):; – Feuerbacher Wald, 1.–22. V. 1949, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (*R. propinqua*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) hirtimana Oldenberg, 1922

Austria: Obergurgl Ötztal, 3.–6. VIII. 1962, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. hirtimana*, LINDNER det.); – Obergurgl, VIII. 1963, 26 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀; – Rettenbachtal, Ötztal, 17. VII. 1931, 4 ♂♂, LINDNER leg.; – Karlsruher Hütte, Ötztal, 20. VII. 1931, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. hirtimana*, LINDNER det.); – Vent.-Rofental, Tirol, 1900 m, 15. VII. 1953, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. hirti-*

mana, LINDNER det.); – Silvretta, Jamtalhütte, 18. VIII. 1954, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. hirtimana*, LINDNER det.).

Italy: Sulden [= Solda], 3. VIII. 1909, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. hirtimana*, OLDENBERG det.), **paralectotype** specimens.

R. (s. str.) ignobilis Zetterstedt, 1859

Germany: Berlin Finkenkrug, 26. IV. 1914, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. attenuata*, OLDENBERG det., det.?); – same loc., 30. IV. 1911, 1 ♀.

R. (s. str.) laevipes (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Potsdam, 10. V. 1917, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (1 ♂: *R. conformis*, OLDENBERG det., *R. laevipes*, LINDNER det., 1 ♂: *R. laevipes*, LINDNER det.); – Musberg b. Stuttgart, 29. IV. 1947, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. laevipes*, LINDNER det.); – Rotenacker b. Ludwigsburg, 29. IV. 1975, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (*R. laevipes*, LINDNER det.); – Württemberg, 1 ♀, VON ROSER leg. (*R. laevipes*, LINDNER det.); – Dessau, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. trilineata* det.?).

R. (s. str.) loewi Nowicki, 1868

Germany: Tegernsee, Allgäu (Nebelhorn-Lautbacheck, Jubiläumsweg), Mindelheimer Hütte, Arlberg Leutkirch.

Austria: Großglockner (Glocknerstraße, Trögeralm), Lechtal. Alpen (Lech, Lermoos, Göppinger Hütte), Silvretta (Wiesbadener Hütte), Tschengla, Nässchwänglerscheite-Tannb. Gruppe, Seckauer Zinken.

42 ex., determined as: *R. loewi*, LINDNER det.; *R. anthracina*, det.? Dates: 16. VI.–21. VIII.

R. (s. str.) longirostris Lindner, 1972

The species was described according to a single specimen from Germany, collected “am 14. VII. 1949 am Daumen in der Nähe des Engeratsgundsees” (LINDNER 1972). There is the **holotype** deposited in Stuttgart Museum from Daumen-Engeratsgundsee, 14. VII. 1949 (*Aclonempis longirostris*, LINDNER det.). The original description of the male is adequate but not the discussion about systematic position. *R. longirostris* belongs to the *R. (s. str.) melania* group (characterized by BARTÁK in press b) and not to *Aclonempis*. The male holotype has labellae exposed and, thus, LINDNER did not recognize the tip of labrum. I will not redescribe the species here because I still do not know the female with certainty, and, moreover, the species may be easily recognized according to the curiously shaped male mid basitarsus, as illustrated by LINDNER in the original description (LINDNER 1972, Fig. 1).

Further material:

Germany: Allgäu, Tannheimer Gruppe, 12. VII. 1939, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*Aclonempis longirostris*, LINDNER det.); – Allgäu, Rappensee, 26. VII. 1949, 1 ♂ (*R. melania*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) luridipennis Nowicki, 1868

Germany: Rappensee Allgäu, 26. VII. 1949, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. luridipennis*, LINDNER det.); – Nebelhorn, 7.–10. VIII. 1950, 4 ♀♀, LINDNER leg.; – envir. Luitpoldhaus, Allgäu, 21. VII. 1949, 1 ♂.

Austria: Glocknergebiet, Gurktal, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. luridipennis*, LINDNER det.; *R. curvinervis*, LINDNER det.); – Großglockner, 19.–31. VII. 1937, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. luridipennis*, LINDNER det.); – Hochvogel, VII. 1940, 1 ♂, Lindner leg.; – Biol. Stat. Kraspes, 30.

VII. 1941, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ FRANZ leg. (*R. luridipennis*, LINDNER det.); – Nafinghütte, Weer, 9. VII. 1938, 1 ♂ (*R. discoidalis*, ENGEL det.).

Switzerland: Wallis, Mont Etoile, 1 ♂ (*R. luridipennis*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (s. str.) melania Becker, 1887

Austria: Nafinghütte, Weer, 13. VII. 1938, 2 ♂♂ (*R. melania*, LINDNER det.); – Vernagthütte Tirol, 13. VII. 1953, 2700 m, LINDNER leg., 2 ♂♂ (*R. melania*, LINDNER det.); – envir. Gaal, Niedere Tauern, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg., (*R. melania*, LINDNER det.); – Lizum-Wattens, Tirol, 2000 m, 9.–12. VII. 1953, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg.

Italy: Sulden [= Solda], 30. VII. 1909, 1 ♂ (*R. melania*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (s. str.) montana Oldenberg, 1915

Germany: Schliersee, Kl. Tiefental Alm., 4. IX. 1916, 1 ♂ (*R. serpentata*, LINDNER det.); – Hohen Aschau, 21. VII. 1915, 1 ♀ (*R. luridipennis*, OLDENBERG det.); – Allgäu, Wengen b. Hinterstein, 11. VIII. 1921, 3 ♂♂ (*R. montana*, OLDENBERG det.); – Schwarzwald (Kinzigtal), 20. VII. 1966, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. luridipennis*, LINDNER det.).

Poland: Reinerz [= Duszniki-Zdroj], 12. VII.–2. VIII. 1916, 7 ♂♂ (*R. montana*, OLDENBERG det.), **paralectotype** specimens.

Austria: Obersee, Lunz, 4. IX. 1945, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. alpiniformis?*, LINDNER det.); – Niedere Tauern, Pläner Alm, 1 ♂ (*R. montana*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) nevadensis Lindner, 1962

The species was described according to a single male specimen from Spain (Sierra Nevada, Picacho [= Pico] de Veleta near 2700 m, 20. V. 1961). There is the **holotype** deposited in the Stuttgart Museum labelled: Pico de Veleta, Sierra Nevada, 20. V. 1961, LINDNER leg. (*R. nevadensis*, LINDNER det.). The description of the species (LINDNER 1962: 1) is adequate but not the discussion about the systematic position of the species. It is not a species of the subgenus *Collinaria* but *Rhampomyia (s. str.) sulcata* group as defined by BARTÁK (in press b), compare also discussion by CHVÁLA (1981). CHVÁLA (1981: 128) gave additional data about the species from Granada, Rio Lanjaron, and redescribed the female of this species. It is rather similar to the female of *R. sulcatella* Collin, 1926 and *R. scitula* Frey, 1922 (in having wings without clouding along hind margin, 2nd and 3rd terga with conspicuous hind marginal bristles exceeding hind margin of terga) but the 3rd tergite is practically without any discal hairs (contrasting with long hind marginal bristles). The male can be easily recognized by its exceptional (within this group of species) long bristles on all legs (compare illustration of habitus in LINDNER 1962 and illustration of genitalia by CHVÁLA 1981, Fig. 8).

R. (s. str.) nitidula Zetterstedt, 1842

Germany: Rhöndorf im Taunus, Dachau, Berlin Finkenkrug, Tegernsee Hirschbg., Weißensee, Stuttgart-Feuerbacher Wald.

Austria: Poltental Steiermark.

32 ex., determined as: *R. nitidula*, OLDENBERG det., det.?*;* *R. argentata*, det.?
Dates: 14. IV.–16. V.

R. (s. str.) plumipes (Meigen, 1804)

Germany: Dachau, 4 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, on dates: 5. V.–7. VI., 1918, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1923 – Stuttgart-Feuerbacher Wald, 1. V. 1949, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. vesiculosa*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) pokornyi Bezzi, 1904

Germany: Berlin Wannsee, 27. IV. 1921, 1 ♀ (*R. pokornyi*, OLDENBERG det.); – same loc., 9. V. 1923, 1 ♂ (*R. pokornyi*, OLDENBERG det.); – Potsdam, 4. V. 1916, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (1 ♀: *R. coracina*, OLDENBERG det.); – same loc., 10. V. 1917, 1 ♂, OLDENBERG leg.

R (s. str.) sanctimaurotii Becker, 1887

Germany: Schlicke Allgäu, 23.–25. VI. 1938, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. spinosipes?*, LINDNER det.), first record from Germany.

Austria: Kleine Sölk, Niedere Tauern, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. brevipila*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) serpentata Loew, 1856

Austria: Großglockner, 19.–31. VII. 1937, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. serpentata*, LINDNER det.).

Switzerland: Bondo, 16.–17. VII. 1906, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. serpentata*, OLDENBERG det.); – Maloja, 20.–23. VII. 1906, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.

R. (s. str.) spinipes (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Dachau, Dachau-Kultur, Forstenrieder Park, Württemberg, Schorfheide b. Berlin, Schwäb. Alb, Wasserberg.

Austria: Steinach i. Ennstal, Gastein-Nassfeld.

31 ex., determined as: *R. laevipes?*; *R. pseudotrilineata?* det.?: *R. spinipes*, ENGEL det., OLDENBERG det., LINDNER det.; *R. forcipata*, det.? Dates: 24. IX.–15. XI.

R. (s. str.) spinosipes Oldenberg, 1915

Austria: Ampass, envir. Innsbruck, PECHLANER leg., 14. X. 1953, 1 ♂ (*R. spinosipes*, LINDNER det.), first record from Austria and, simultaneously, second finding after the holotype.

R. (s. str.) stigmosa Macquart, 1827

Germany: Schwarzwald (Feldberg, Ottenheim, Rubenstein, Titisee-Feldsee, Rolmeer), Seebach, Schömberg, Allgäu (Ostrachtal), Doismen b. Hinterstein, Saulgrub, Brückenau, Tegernsee, Dachau, Breitenau b. Dachau, Bronnen b. Biberach, Rotwildpark b. Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Württemberg.

Austria: Nafinghütte Weer, Lanersbach Tuxertal, Nesselalp Zillertal, Lechquelle, Tirol Wattental, Namlos (Tirol), Lechtaler Alpen (Lech), Ötztaler Alpen (Rettenbachtal).

Switzerland: Linthal, Sils-Oberengadin.

53 ex., determined as: *R. stigmosa*, LINDNER det., ENGEL det., OLDENBERG det.; *R. tephraea*, det.?: *R. laevipes*, LINDNER det. Dates: 6. IV.–21. VII.

R. (s. str.) sulcata (Meigen, 1804)

Germany: Schleswig, Stuttgart, Württemberg, Süssen Alb, Kohlgrub Oberbayern, Schwäb. Alb: Lochen, Schwarzwald Langenbrand, Stuttgart envir., Weilimdorf, Waldhausen i. Ried, Auerberg, Aichtal (Schönbuch), Bronnen b. Biberach, Oberstdorf Schliersee, Dachau envir., Oberstdorf, Wiesbaden, Tegernsee.

Austria: Seckauer Zinken Styria, Hartlesgraben Gesäuse (Admont), Obergurgl Ötztal, Hochschwabgeb., Steyr Graben, Kraspes 2300 m, Schneealpengeb.

Norway: Norwegen Voss.

97 ex., determined as *R. sulcata*, det.? LINDNER det., OLDENBERG det.; *R. trilineata?*, LINDNER det.; *R. nigrita*, ENGEL det.; *R. brevipila*, LINDNER det. Dates: 24. IV.–6. VIII.

R. (s. str.) sulcatella Collin, 1926

Germany: Wiesbaden, Dachau, Böblingen W Rohr, Süssen Alb, Gerlingen b. Stuttgart, Rotenacker b. Ludwigsburg.

31 ex., determined as *R. sulcata*, det.? LINDNER det.; “*R. sulcata* mit Fiedern” det.? Dates: 10. IV.–29. V.

R. (s. str.) sulcatina Collin, 1926

Germany: Kohlgrub Oberbayern, 22. V. 1930, 3 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. sulcatina*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (s. str.) tibialis Meigen, 1822

Germany: Schwäb. Alb: Lochen, 2. VI. 1954, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. sulcata*, det.?); – Dessau, 1 ♀ (*R. tibialis*, det.?); – Schömburg, 1 ♂ (*R. propinqua*, LINDNER det.); – Feldberg im Schwarzwald, 6. VI. 1949, 4 ♂♂ (*R. propinqua*, LINDNER det.); – Wiesbaden, 19. IV. 1961, 1 ♀; – Dessau, V. 1887, 1 ♂ (*R. oldenbergi?*, FREY det.).

Austria: Admont envir., 1 ♀ (*R. tibialis*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) tristriolata Nowicki, 1868

Austria: Großglockner, 19.–31. VII. 1937, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. serpentata*, ENGEL det.; *R. tristriolata*, FREY det., LINDNER det.).

Switzerland: Flüela Paß, 19. VII. 1958, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. tristriolata*, LINDNER det.).

R. (s. str.) ursina Oldenberg, 1915

Austria: Biol. Stat. Kraspes, 6. VII. 1941, 2400 m (in copula, ohne Beute), 1 ♂, (*R. ursina*, ENGEL det.); – same loc. and date, 2300 m (in copula, ohne Beute), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. ursina*, ENGEL det.); – same loc., 12. VII. 1941, 2250 m (in copula, ohne Beute), 1 ♀ (*R. ursina*, LINDNER det.); – same loc., 2300 m (in copula, gr. Muscidae), 29. VI. 1941, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; – Gleinalpenbaum gegen Rossbachalpe, subalpin, 4. VI. 1944, 1 ♀ (*R. ursina*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Megacyttarus) anomala Oldenberg, 1915

Germany: Berlin, 28. V. 1911, 2 ♀♀, OLDENBERG leg. (*R. anomala*, OLDENBERG det.); – Berlin Finkenkrug, 14. V. 1911, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, OLDENBERG leg. (*R. anomala*, OLDENBERG det.), syntype specimens.

R. (Megacyttarus) anomalipennis Meigen, 1822

Germany: Berlin Finkenkrug, 19. V. 1907, 4 ♀♀ (*R. anomalipennis*, OLDENBERG det.); – same loc., 26. IV. 1914, 2 ♂♂ (*R. anomalipennis*, OLDENBERG det.); – same loc., 13. V. 1917, 1 ♀; – same loc., 5. V. 1923, 1 ♂ (*R. anomalipennis*, LINDNER det.); – Stuttgart, Rotwildpark b. Stuttgart, 29. IV. 1923, 1 ♀ (*R. anomalipennis*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Megacyttarus) crassirostris (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Stuttgart, Stuttgart-Feuerbacher Wald, Rotenacker b. Ludwigsburg, Ludwigsburg, Ramsbach b. Lierbach, Schurwald b. Rommelshausen, Weilimdorf, Wäldenbronn, Aichtal-Schönbuch, Württemberg, Kohlgrub-Oberbayern, Bronnen b. Biberach, Dessau, Hörndl-Oberbayern, Schömburg, Plön (Schleswig-Holstein), Allgäu-Ostrachtal, Tegernsee, Dachau.

Austria: Admont.

Many ex. Dates: 27. IV.–27. VI.

R. (Megacyttarus) nodipes (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Dachau, 12. V., 1 ♀ (*R. nodipes* = *spissirostris*, ENGEL det.); – Neustadt a. R., 14. V. 1973, 1 ♀.

R. (Megacyttarus) poissoni (Trehen, 1966)

Germany: Glemstal, 22. VI. 1915, 1 ♂, TRAPPER leg. (*R. spissirostris*, det.?, *R. nodipes*, ENGEL det.; *R. anomalina*, LINDNER det.); – Siegsdorf b. Traunstein, 5. VII. 1918, 1 ♂ (*R. nigripes*, det.?), – Murrhardt, 11. VI. 1931, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. tephraea*, LINDNER det.); – Frasdorf Hochries, 29. VI. 1917, 1 ♀; – Stuttgart-Feuerbacher Wald, 31. V. 1947, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. tephraea*, LINDNER det.); – Württemberg, 2 ♀♀, VON ROSER leg. (*R. caesia*, VON ROSER det., *R. dentipes*, LINDNER det.).

Italy: Vallombrosa, 27. VI. 1908, 3 ♂♂ (*R. tephraea*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) aethiops (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Germany: Fürth, 1 ♂ (*R. caudata*, LINDNER det.); – Württemberg, 1872–76, 2 ♀♀, VON ROSER leg. (*R. caudata*, LINDNER det.), first record from Germany.

Switzerland: Präsur Alp, Engadin, 16. VI. 1966, 2 ♀♀ (*R. caudata*, LINDNER det.).

Sweden: Lappland, 1 ♂ (*R. caudata*, LINDNER det.; *R. nitidula*, det.?).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) albidiventris Strobl, 1898

Germany: Obermayrhütte, Allgäu, 20. VI. 1932, 2 ♀♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. albidiventris*, LINDNER det.). Austria: Alp Tirol, Lechtal, 3.–5. VII. 1941, 2 ♀♀; – Voralpe, Südhang subalpin (Steiermark), 21. V. 1946, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. albidiventris* syn. *woldstedti*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) albipennis (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Berlin, 24. IV. 1911, 3 ♂♂ (*R. albipennis*, OLDENBERG det.); – Berlin Finkenkrug, 10. V. 1908, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (*R. albipennis*, OLDENBERG det.); – same loc., 24. IV. 1936, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. albipennis*, OLDENBERG det.); – Württemberg, 1872–76, VON ROSER leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. albipennis*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) albissima Frey, 1913

Germany: Berlin Finkenkrug, V. 1912, 1 ♂ (*R. albissima*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) alpina (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Sweden: Lappland, 1872, 1 ♂, BOHEMAN leg. (*R. alpina*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) anfractuosa Bezzi, 1904

Germany: Berlin Grunewald, IX. 1910, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (*R. anfractuosa*, OLDENBERG det.); – Berlin Pichelberg, 13. X. 1902, 3 ♀♀ (*R. anfractuosa*, OLDENBERG det.); – same loc., 7. X. 1910, 3 ♀♀; – Berlin, 25. IX. 1910, 2 ♀♀, OLDENBERG leg.; – Potsdam, 12. IX. 1916, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. anfractuosa*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) atra Meigen, 1822

Germany: Dessau, Württemberg, Stuttgart, Ludwigsburg, Rotenacker b. Ludwigsburg, Metzgingen.

23 ex., determined as: *R. atra*, LINDNER det., OLDENBERG det. Dates: 29. IV.–16. V.

R. (Pararhampomyia) barbata (Macquart, 1823)

Germany: Berlin Pichelberg, 24. V. 1910, 1 ♀; – Berlin, 1 ♂; – Berlin Grunewald, 24. V. 1910, 1 ♀ OLDENBERG leg. (*R. pennata*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (Pararhampomyia) caesia Wiedemann in Meigen, 1822

Germany: Berlin Finkenkrug, 12. V. 1913, 1 ♂ (*R. filata*, OLDENBERG det.) – Note: there are three single females from Dachau and Breitenau, but without males there cannot be excluded confusion with *R. geniculata*.

R. (Pararhampomyia) curvula Frey, 1913

Germany: Ummendorfer Ried, 27. V. 1949, 1 ♀ (*R. curvula*, LINDNER det.); – Paulsborn, 21. V. 1915, 1 ♂ (*R. curvula*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Pürgschachenmoor, Styria bor., 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. curvula*, LINDNER det.); – Selztal, Steiermark, 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. curvula*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhampomyia) dentata Oldenberg, 1910

Germany: Berlin Pichelberg, 23. V. 1907, 1 ♀; – Berlin, 28. IV. 1913, 1 ♂; – Berlin Finkenkrug, 12. V. 1907, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, **syntype** specimens.

R. (Pararhampomyia) fuscipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Austria: Gesäuse subalpin, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. siebecki*, LINDNER det.); – Funtenseetauern, 3. VII. 1937, 1 ♀ (*R. fuscipennis*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhampomyia) geniculata Meigen, 1830

Germany: Drewitz, 22.–27. V. 1954, 3 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, coll. GRUHL (1 ♂: *R. plumipes*, det.?). – Note: there are three single females from Donauried, München and Berlin, but without males there cannot be excluded confusion with *R. caesia*.

R. (Pararhampomyia) marginata (Fabricius, 1787)

Germany: Stuttgart, Kräherwald, 11. V. 1941, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg.; – same loc., 9. V. 1958, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg.; – Stuttgart, 20. VI. 1915, 1 ♀; – same loc. 26. V. 1939 1 ♀, FISCHER, leg.; – Stuttgart-Sillenbuch, 26. IV. 1914, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg.; – Vaihingen a. F., 2 ♀ ♀; – Württemberg, 1 ♀, VON ROSER leg.; – Großbottwar, Württemberg, 24. IV. 1959, 1 ♀, HELLER leg.; – Sersheimer Moor, Württemberg, 21. V. 1950, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg.; – Süssen Alb, 15. V. 1932, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg.; – Tegernsee, Hirschberg, 3. VI. 1917, 1 ♂ (*R. tibiella*, det.?: *R. marginata*, LINDNER det.); – Berlin Pichelberg, 23. V. 1917, 2 ♀ ♀ (*R. marginata*, OLDENBERG det.); – München, 1925, 1 ♀ (*R. marginata*, det.?).

R. (Pararhampomyia) micropyga Collin, 1926

Germany: Kräherwald, Stuttgart, 25. V. 1969, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. tarsata*, LINDNER det.); – Ruhpolding Taubensee/Ramsau, 27. VI. 1916, 1 ♀ (*R. tarsata*, det.?), first record from Germany.

R. (Pararhampomyia) obscura (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Poland: Reinerz [= Duszniki-Zdroj], 7. VII. 1910, 2 ♀ ♀ (*R. obscura*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Mitterndorf, Rödschitzer Moor, Styria, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. obscura*, LINDNER det.).

Sweden: Gällivare, VII. 1910, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ (*R. obscura*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) obscuripennis Meigen, 1830

Germany: Berlin Finkenkrug, 26. V. 1917, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. unicolor*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Hartlesgraben, Gesäuse (Admont), 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. unicolor*, LINDNER det.), first record from Austria.

R. (Pararhamphomyia) pilifer Meigen, 1838

Germany: Kreuth, 28. V. 1916, 1 ♂ (*R. dentipes*, ENGEL det.); – Württemberg, 3 ♂♂, VON ROSER leg. (*R. dentipes*, LINDNER det., OLDENBERG det., *R. caesia*, VON ROSER det.); – Allgäu, Ostrachtal, 20. VI. 1924, 1050 m, 1 ♂; – Schliersee, 19. V. 1917, 1 ♀ (*R. dentipes*, OLDENBERG det.); – Schurwald b. Rommelshausen, 29. V. 1949, 1 ♂ (*R. dentipes*, LINDNER det.); – Seebach, 5. VI. 1949, 1 ♂ (*R. dentipes*, LINDNER det.).

Poland: Reinerz [= Duszniki-Zdroj], 3. VII. 1916, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. dentipes*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Pasterzenvorland, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. intermedia?*, LINDNER det.; *R. intermedia*, FREY det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) plumifera (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Germany: Weißensee, 16. V. 1937, 1 ♂ (*R. plumifera*, LINDNER det.).

Sweden: Lappland, 1 ♂; – Abisko, 1 ♀ (*R. plumifera*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) tarsata Meigen, 1822

Germany: Württemberg, 1872–76, 1 ♂, VON ROSER leg. (*R. tarsata*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) tibiella Zetterstedt, 1842

Germany: Ummendorfer Ried, 27. V. 1949, 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (*R. tibiella*, LINDNER det.) – Dessau, V. 1887, 1 ♀ (*R. pennata*, det.?, *R. tibiella*, FREY det.).

Austria: Admont envir., FRANZ leg. (*R. tibiella*, LINDNER det.); – Putersee, Ennstal, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. tibiella*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) tipularia (Fallén, 1816)

Austria: Admont envir., bei Ennsbrücke am Fenster, 1 ♀, 13. V. 1948, FRANZ leg. (*R. tipularia*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Pararhamphomyia) unguiculata Frey, 1913

Germany: Ummendorfer Ried, 27. V. 1949, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. curvula*, LINDNER det.).

Austria: Überlinger Moore, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. unguiculata*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Holoclera) bistrinata Strobl, 1910

Germany: Tegernsee, Luitpoldhaus, Allgäuer Alpen (Ostrachtal, Wengen b. Hinterstein), Ruhpolding Hochfelln, Chiemg. Alpen (Riesenhütte), Frasdorf Hochries. First record from Germany.

Austria: Lech-Warth, Fiss Ober-Inntal, Kalblinggatterl Gesäusealpen, Tirol (Wattental).

Switzerland: Linthal.

Many ex. Dates: 10. VI.–11. VIII.

R. (Holoclera) caliginosa Collin, 1926

Germany: Dachauer Moos, 26. VII. 1916, 1 ♂; – same loc., 7. IX. 1918, 2 ♀♀; – same loc., 10. VII.–12. VIII. 1919, 2 ♀♀ (*R. nigripennis*, ENGEL det.); – Dachau, Kultur, 17. VII. 1919, 1 ♀; – Dachau, many ex., 13.–19. VIII. 1915 and 1919, 6. VII. 1913. First record from Germany.

R. (Holoclera) culicina (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Spitzingsee, 1085 m, 28. VIII. 1905, 1 ♀ (*R. lividiventris*?, det.?); – Schliersee, 9. IX. 1917, 1 ♀ (*R. lividiventris*, det.?); – Berlin Finkenkrug, 10. IX. 1916, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, OLDENBERG leg. (*R. culicina*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Lechtaler Alpen, Göppinger Hütte, 26.–27. VII. 1942, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. pallidiventris*, LINDNER det.); – Glocknerhaus, 18. VII. 1941, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. pallidiventris*, LINDNER det.); – Oberlaussa, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. culicina*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Holoclera) flava (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Ruhpolding, Württemberg, Allgäu (Wildsee, Wengen b. Hinterstein, Ostrachtal), Hohen Aschau.

Austria: Lunz, Gesäusealpen, Bschlabs (Lechtaler Alpen).

26 ex., determined as: *R. flava*, LINDNER det.; *R. ferruginea*, det.? Dates: 20. VI.–6. VIII.

R. (Holoclera) flaviventris Macquart, 1827

Germany: Ruhpolding, Taubensee/Ramsau, 1. VII. 1916, 1 ♂.

Austria: Funtensee-Grünsee, 2. VII. 1937, 1 ♂ (*R. pallidiventris*, det.?); – Lechquelle, 14. VII. 1937, 1 ♀; – Hintertux, Tirol, 1500 m, 30. VI. 1914, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (*R. pallidiventris*, det.?); – Gesäusealpen, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. heterochroma*, LINDNER det.); – Wattental, Tirol, 1500 m, 26. VI. 1914, 1 ♂; – Niedere Tauern, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. pallidiventris*, LINDNER det.); – Warscheneckgruppe, Steiermark, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg.

Switzerland: Zermatt, 20. VII. 1965, 1 ♂, GOMER leg. (*R. heterochroma*?, LINDNER det.); – Sils Maria, Engadin, 22. VI. 1966, 2 ♀♀, LINDNER leg.

Italy: Trafoi, VI. 1896, 1 ♂ (*R. flaviventris*, OLDENBERG det.), first record from Italy.

R. (Holoclera) heterochroma Bezzi, 1898

Germany: Geigelstein-Chiemgau, Allgäu (Wengen b. Hinterstein), first record from Germany.

Austria: Obergurgl Ötztal, Verwall Konstanzer Hütte, Glocknerhaus, Lechtaler Alpen (Stein. Meer - Ober Schütz), Hirschegg-Walsertal, Großglockner, Seis Alp (Nafinghütte-Weer), Funtensee-Grünsee, Lanersbach-Chiemgau.

Switzerland: Engadin (Sils-Val-Fex, Sils Maria), St. Moritz.

Italy: Sella Joch, Alagna Valsesia, Rollepass [= Passo Rolle].

Many ex., determined as: *R. flava*, LINDNER det. Dates: 15. VI.–16. VIII.

R. (Holoclera) nigripennis (Fabricius, 1794)

Germany: Dachau, Breitenau b. Dachau, Hoppingen, Württemberg (Rotenacker b. Ludwigsburg), Bodensee, Stuttgart, Rotwildpark b. Stuttgart.

43 ex., determined as: *R. nigripennis*, OLDENBERG det., ENGEL det., LINDNER det.; *R. pulchra*, det.?; *R. nitida*, det.?; *R. variabilis*, det.?; *R. sciarina*, det.?; *R. bicolor*, det.? Dates: 17. V.–28. VIII.

R. (Holoclera) trigemina Oldenberg, 1927

Germany: Dachau, 17. V. 1913, 1 ♀ (*R. umbripennis*, det.?); – Schwarzwald, 27. V. 1915, 1 ♀ (*R. umbripennis*, det.?); – Stuttgart-Feuerbacher Wald, 22. V. 1949, 1 ♀.

Austria: Selzthaler Moor, Steiermark, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (*R. nigripennis*, LINDNER det.; *R. trigemina*, FREY det.); – Selztal, Steiermark, 1 ♀ (*R. nigripennis*, *umbripennis*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Holoclera) umbripennis, Meigen, 1822

Germany: Schurwald, Rommelshausen, 28. V. 1949, 1 ♀ (*R. nigripennis*, LINDNER det.); – Stuttgart-Feuerbacher Wald, 22. V. 1949, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. nigripennis, umbripennis*, LINDNER det.); – Rotwildpark b. Stuttgart, 24. V. 1921, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg.; – same loc. 23.–30. V. 1922, 2 ♂♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. umbripennis*, LINDNER det.); – same loc. 24. IV. 1923, 1 ♂; – Kniebis, 19. VI. 1933, 1 ♀.

Austria: Gschwender Vilz, 14. VI. 1936, 1 ♂.

R. (Holoclera) variabilis (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Württemberg, 1872–76, 2 ♂♂, VON ROSER leg. (*R. tenuirostris*, det.?, *R. variabilis*, LINDNER det.).

Austria: Sonnblickgruppe Südseite, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. tenuirostris*, LINDNER det.).

Sweden: Lappland, 1879, 1 ♂ (*R. variabilis*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Amydroneura) claripennis Oldenberg, 1922

Austria: Admont envir., 2 ♀♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. claripennis*, LINDNER det.; *R. crassicauda*, LINDNER det.).

Germany: Württemberg, 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, VON ROSER leg. (one female with label “*R. albovenosa* Roser”).

R. (Amydroneura) crassicauda Strobl, 1893

Germany: Berlin, 11. X. 1907, 4 ♂♂ (*R. crassicauda*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Admont envir., 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. crassicauda*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Amydroneura) erythrophthalma Meigen, 1830

Germany: Herzogenweiler im Schwarzwald, 22. VIII. 1947, 1 ♂ (*R. erythrophthalma*, LINDNER det.); – Obermusbach, Schwarzwald, 10. IX. 1959, 1 ♂, RICHTER leg. (*R. erythrophthalma*, LINDNER det.); – Hannover 17. IX. 1932, 1 ♂ (*R. serotina*, OLDENBERG det.); – Heide, RABELER leg., 1 ♀ (*R. serotina*, OLDENBERG det.).

R. (Amydroneura) gibba (Fallén, 1816)

Germany: Württemberg, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, VON ROSER leg. (*R. gibba*, det.?): – Potsdam, 2. IX. ?1916, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. gibba*, OLDENBERG det.); – Breitenau b. Dachau, 10. VIII. 1916, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. gibba*, det.?): – Berlin Pichselberg, 13. IX. 1910, 1 ♂ (*R. crassicauda*, OLDENBERG det.).

Austria: Admont envir., 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. crassicauda*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Amydroneura) pseudogibba Strobl, 1910

Austria: Grundsee envir., 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. (*R. crassicauda*, LINDNER det.); – Hartlesgraben Gesäuse (Admont), 2 ♀♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. pseudogibba*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Lundstroemiella) aterrima Frey, 1922

Austria: Dachstein Südseite, envir. Guttenberghaus, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. aterrima*, FREY det.).

R. (Lundstroemiella) australis Frey, 1922

Germany: Württemberg, 1 ♂, VON ROSER leg. (*R. hybotina*, LINDNER det.); – Ruhpolding Taubensee/Ramsau, 23. VI. 1916, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (*R. hybotina*, ENGEL det.).

R. (Lundstroemiella) dalmatica Oldenberg, 1927

Austria: Lunz, Nd. Donau, 27. VII. 1940, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, LINDNER leg. (*R. hybotina*, LINDNER det.); – Admont envir., Steiermark, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. hybotina?*, det.?).

R. (Lundstroemiella) dudai Oldenberg, 1927

Germany: Württemberg, 1 ♀, VON ROSER leg. (*R. nigritarsis*, VON ROSER det.); – same loc., 1 ♂ (*R. hybotina*, LINDNER det.).

Austria: Hirschegg Walsertal, VIII. 1935, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. hybotina*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Lundstroemiella) hybotina (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Austria: Stein. Meer - Ober Schütz, 14. VII. 1937, 1 ♀ (*R. magellensis*, LINDNER det.); – Hoywig Wiese, 2 ♀♀ (*R. hybotina*, det.?).

R. (Lundstroemiella) nigripes Strobl, 1898

Austria: Hochschwabgeb., 1 ♀ [*R. (Choreodromia) cf. gufitar*, det.?: *R. aterrima*, FREY det.].

R. (Lundstroemiella) strobli Barták, 1985

Austria: Lech am Arlb., 1500 m, 31. VII. 1942, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. (*R. hybotina*, LINDNER det.).

R. (Lundstroemiella) tumiditarsis Oldenberg, 1917

Austria: Gesäuse subalpin, 1 ♀, FRANZ leg. (*R. sphenoptera*, LINDNER det.). First record from Austria.

4. Unrecognized species

R. (s. str.) cf. spinipes

Germany: Stuttgart-Feuerbachtal, 29. X. 1967, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. The species is very similar to *R. spinipes*, however, its hind femur is without a group of strong pv bristles, in their place there are individual spines.

R. (s. str.) cf. ursina

Austria: Trögeralm (Glockner), 16. VII. 1941, 1 ♂, LINDNER leg. The species is similar to *R. ursina* and *R. kreischi* sp. n. in having long bristles ventrally on fore tibia and basitarsus, however, abdomen is light grey and mid tibia has dorsal bristles arranged in rows.

R. (Lundstroemiella) cf. strobli

Austria: Pasterzenvorland, 1 ♂, FRANZ leg. The species is similar to *R. strobli*, however, mesonotum is polished including humeri without any trace of pollinose stripes dividing polished humeri from polished part of mesonotal disc as in *R. strobli* and male hypandrium with 4–5 bristles instead of 2 in *R. strobli*.

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